THE USE OF PRIVATE LETTERS.

Sr. CLAIRSVILLE, Obio, Sept. 28, 1860. MR. HORACE GREELEY .- Sir : At & Belleveret seeling held here last evening, M. J. W. Glover, esq., th prorest candidate for Congress in the XVIIth Congress Distric overest sandidate for Congress in the XVIIth Congress District paraded before his antience a list of what he called Republican Campring documents, including "Helper's Impending Crisis," and Sammer's Speech on the barbarism of Slavery," claiming, with apprecedented stopicity, that they contained the creed of the Republican party. He stated that he had written to you without revealing his politics, requesting you to send him those documents, and that you had replied to him that you did not then "they would suit this locality." Knowing that 'twee sandinal dectrine in your political faith that every side of every section should be fairly laid before the people, and that you would as readily publish O'Cooor's defense as Sunner's Cart stion of Slavery, I felt confident that the statement was not true. If antrue, please contradict it in any way you see proper.

Remarks .- Mr. Glover is certainly a scoundrel, by his own showing, if he elicited a private letter from a stranger by such acts as he here asserts, and then made the use of it he now does, allowing that there ever was such a letter. He who makes such use of another man's private letter, written at his own solicitation, writes himself down a villain in characters which all men may read. But I have not the least recollection of ever writing any such letter, and am confident I never did. Why was there not one Republican in that meeting with the thim bleful of brains requisite to mpel him to challenge Mr. Glover-as I now do-to produce the letter be pretends to have received from me-not a copy, but the very letter itself-and let me or my friends in St. Clairsville print it? I can see no harm in my advising him that some documents were better adapted to bis locality than others; but I to not believe I ever did even this. Out with HORACE GREELEY, that letter!

REPUBLICANISM IN VIRGINIA. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The Republicans of Falls Church in this county reised a Lincoln and Hamlin pole last Saturday. They nailed the flag to the mast, and will never surremer the principles of free spee h. In 1856 no man could vote for Fremont for fear of being mobbed. I think the Republicans will poll 50 votes now for Lin-

P. 8 .- Do not print my name, as it is not safe at present. Curse this despotism, when a man cannot tell the truth without being persecuted. We calculate to carry tois State in 1864. indria County, Va., Oct 1, 1860.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Having many valued friends who are readers of THE TRIBUNE, I must ask you to permit the correction of some maccuracies in the report of your correspondent of a speech made by me in Orange, New Jersey. I am reported to have said that the election of Lincoln would be a sufficient cause of dis-sain. I never used such a remark. I did say that while the permanent exclusion from the National Government of slave-bacters would, in my opinion, result in disunion, the election of heiders would, in my opinion, result in distintion, the execution of Lincoln was not a sufficient cause, nor would be productive of that result. If Mr. Lincoln should be elected President, I trust that he will not heritate to use all the forces of the Gover that he will not he strate to use all the forces of the Government to prevent any and all overt acts of treason. Again, I never said that Lincoln would be defeated in New York by 40,000, and in New Jersey by 20,000. I simply took the popular vote of 1856 from Greeley's Almanse, and maintained that, as Fremont was in a minority in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indi-ana, and Hilmols, that if a union was made of the Opposition the chances were against Lincoln. There are some other errors in the communication, but as they involve neither absurdity or crime I will not trouble you with their correction.

EX-SECRETARY MEREDITH FOR LINCOLN.

To Merrys, Levi Retter, President Young Men's Republicat Club; Jone D. Watson, Chairman People's Executive Com-netices; Ww. H. Thomas, President Central Republicat Club; and George Isman Riche, President Republicat GENTLEMEN: I regret that the state of my health

has been and continues to be such as to render it impossible for me to accept the several invitations which have received through the Summer, from yourselves and others, to address my fellow citizens on the pend-

ing political issues. In 1819-20 the Misrouri Compromise was passed by the votes of certain Northern members, who professor the votes of certain Northern members, who professed to have saved the Union by giving way before threats of cisuaion. Those threats were fond and clambrous, and they were then unaccustomed; they fell suddenly on the startled ear. Nevertheless the people of the Northern States and especially the people of Pennsylvania, expressed so unanimonaly and vigorously their disapproval of the whole procedure, and so heartily described and advantage of the conduct of these fields. ced and condemned th der onced and condemned the conduct of those of their members who has they then syled it had betrayed their principles, that this system of legislation was effectually stopped for a time. No want of harmony between the North and the South was caused by this action of the people. It was full fifteen years from 18:0 before the Slavery question was again made regular theme of dissension in Congress, and it was thirty years from 1820 before (upon this question) an-other formal surrender was made—before members from the North had again the courage to vote upon it

In subservience to their fears.

Unfortunately, during the last 25 years, with here and there a brief interval, the people of the North bave been trying a very different system from that which they pursued after the Missouri Compromise. And this new system has already produced the kind of narmony which is now rasing around us. If it be persisted in a neb longer, it is not difficult to see where it. must end. The large wass of really level and patriotic people at it e South have found the North substantially encouraging the originally small body of violent or misled men who we e bent on mioraining a Sou hern secinal party. They have been left to right the battles of the whole country single-handed and under every discouragement, and the only wonder is that they were not somer overwhelmed. The South has been inflaced by inculcating the battle that the North is bent upon destroying her property and interfering with her constitutional rights, and that her only safety lies in successfully grasping an undus portion of politic most end. The large wass of really layal and patriot lies in successfully grasping an undue portion of polici-cal power—all which I believe to be an error.

And the North has been paralyzed by the belief, in-

And the North has been paralyzed by the belief, industricusly disseminated, that the South is bent upon dissolving he Union, which I believe to be just as much an error as the other. Under these influences we are led into perpetual dissensions and distractions, the principles of the Constitution are being perverted, and the general interests of the courtry and the whole policy of the Government are subordinated to the supposed political interest of one section.

I give these as my opinions. Others will, of course, be governed by their own. I must add that I believe a great part of the mirchief has been done by well-

a great pars of the mischief has been done by well a great part of the inscrience has been done by well-meaning sgitators against agitation, who have kept all this decord afoot by ill-conceived exhortations to har-mony, just as a fas y boy in a school will sometimes keep a whole class in a sort of free fight by meddle-

When, u der a free government, differences of opinion exht (as they must sometimes) on great questions of principle or policy. I conceive that if they cannot be reconciled by calm discussion, they should be decided by votes—by the vote of every voter being cast in accordance with his own conscientions opinion. For the cordance with his own conscientious opinion. For the theory of a free government assumes that to the average common reme of the people may be safely intrusted the decision of such questions. And I know of no ther road to harmony in a Republic than this. Surely there can be no real harmony so long as the threat of dismiton shall be the habitually successful argument for legislation which can be defended by no other.

So far, at least, as regards the Atlantic States and those on the Gulf, on the lakes, and in the valley of the Mississippi, their relations—moral, ethnological, geographical and commercial—seem to combine to form a law of political gravitation as inexorable as that of geographical and commercial—seem to commune to form a law of political gravitation as inexorable as that of material gravitation. And regarding the whole Union as it exists, we have the remembrance of common sarraggles and triumphs—the sense of common affections and interests—the hope of a common prosperity and welfare—the habit of a common nationality—and these things do hold us firmly together.

This Union is not broken by empty threats in one

quarter, nor saved by stridulous deprecations in another. It rests on the essential loyalty of the people in all quarters, and that loyalty rests safely on the solid bases, some of which I have enumerated.

I cannot agree that there is any antagonism between the true interests of the South and the North, or any necessity for administering the Government with an exclusive view to the supposed particular interests of either section. On the contrary, a true enlarged national policy would in my opinion favor the industry and tend to develop the resources, moral, intellectual.

I see no sersen why we should not all stand where all the people of Pennsylvania stood together in 1820. I was a youth at that time. It may be memory and not judgment that makes my heart throb now as I recall, the things that then happened. Vital principles do not decay with time among a healthy people, blue to their great traditions. As I believe the level the opponents of the Missouri Compromise to level the opponents of the Missouri Compromise to level the truly conservative party then, so I believe the I see no ressen why we should not all stand where

As to your Precidential candidate, I know him only from report and from a perceal of some of his printed speeches. Judging from them, I take him to be a large mixed man, of great research and comprehensive views, and of decided but wise and moderate piatons. He does not derce d to the insuities of artificial rheterie, the entanglements of purposes ambiguity, or the extravagances of political declamation. Perhals these msy not be so essential to the character of a practical may not be so essential to the character of a practice a statesman as seems to have been sometimes supposed. But Mr. Lincoln appears to me to have two merits, one of style and one of substance, which more than make up any such deficiency, if it be one. They are: first, that he says what he means; and, secondly, that he means what he says.

I am, gentlemen, with great esteem, your obedient
W. M. MEREDIEM. Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1860.

- Monday evening Mr. Horace Greeley delivered an address before the New-Utrecht Lincoln Club, at Bay Ridge, L. I. Republican sentiments are taking deep reet in that hitherto strong hold of Democracy. At this, the first public Republican meeting ever held in the place, there were present, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, between 150 and 200 persons, who paid most respectful at ention to a speech of two hours' length at the conclusion of which a large number signed their names to the Constitution of the Clab, and enr. Hed themselves as members for the campaign. It is their intention to hold weekly meetings in the different villages of the township until the election renders all further efforts unnecessary.

-A correspondent writes to us from Upland, Del. Co., Pa., that "a Lincoln, Hamlin, and Cartin Club was formed here on Thursday, the 27th ult., when 60 voters gave in their names for membership. Out of 140 voters in our little village, we have 100 Lincoln men, against 40 for all other parties. The good cause is progressing gloriou-ly here. We have Clubs in almost every township; and in November we expect to give "Old Abe" I 000 majority in this county, which was carried for Buchanan in 1856.

-On Friday evening there was a rousing Republican demonstration at Fort Edward, N. Y. A silken banner was presented to the Wide-Awake Club by the ladies of the town; after this ceremony, delegations from Glens' Falls and Sandy-Hill were received, a meeting was held at the public square, where speeches were made by E. L. Sanderson, esq., of Brooklyn, and the Hon. M. J. Townsend of Troy, and the evening was closed with a torchlight procession and a supper. There were more than 400 torches in the procession.

-A correspondent at Belleville, N. J., seads us a cheering account of the progress of the Republican party in that region. Great accessions are being made, especially from among the Americans. The Republican Wigwam at Bell-ville was dedicated last Toureday night, when a full audience was addressed by Speaker Pennington, J. Y. Foster, esq , of Newark, and Sena tor Wilson of Massachusetts.

-A Republican Club has been organized in Norton, Mass., the literal designation of which should be a Lincoln" Club, for its officers are the following: President, Annes A. Lincoln, jr.; Vice-Presidents, Seneca Lincoln, Silas W. Lincoln; Secretary and Treasurer, S. Leprelate Lincoln : Executive Commit tee, Daniel B. Lincoln, Harrison T. Lincoln, Calvin

-The Southern Confederacy, a paper which is famons for the very calm and moderate language it uses on every occasion, has a characteristic paragraph concerning Mr. Cobb and Mr. Douglas, the former of whom has been making speeches against the latter. It says: "In the five speeches made by Mr. Cubb in his hasty tour through Georgia, he expended his force and exhausted his fund of detraction in misrepresenting him who scars in ethercal space, far beyond the range and timid flatting of twilight game."

-At the town election in Stamford, Ct., on Monday, the straight Republican ticket was generally success ful over a fusion ticket, made up of supporters of Breckinriege, Douglas, and Bell. The following is the vote for the Board of Registration:

Town Clerk

-Henry Clay Dean is making Douglas spesches in lows. Dean was once chaplain of the Senate. On a recent occasion he was repelling the charge that the Democratic party had ever misappropriated the public " Tell me," said he, " who can, where the Democratic party ever misapplied a dollar." "I can tell!" said a siping voice at the rear of the hall. "Stand up, then," cried Dean, "and let us hear your answer." oped the owner of the voice. 'Now, Sir, tell me if you can, where a dollar has been wasted? When the Democratic Senate paid Henry Clay Dean for his prayers!" was the reply that brought down the

-Stewart L. Woodford addressed a spirited meeting of Republicans at Walden, Orange Co., N. Y, on Friday evening, Sept. 21. The Newburgh Wide-Awakes were in attendance, and the Montgomery Wide-Awake Club were also on hand. Montgomery intends to considerably increase her Republican ma ority in November.

-On Tuesday next, Oct. 9. State elections take place n Iowa and Minnesota. In the former State the for owing tickets are presented:

Secretary of State. Elliah Sells.

Treaturer. J. W. J. nen.
Anditor. W. Cabell.

Reyr of Land Office. A. B. Miller.

Attorney General. C. C. Noares.

Supreme Judge. George G. Wright. J. M. Corse.
J. W. Eltis.
G. W. Maxfield.
Patrick Robb.
W. McClintock. James Grant.

At nexed are the nominees for Congress:

In Minnesota, the following tickets are to be voted State AuditorC. McElrath. H. Trott. Clerk Sup. Court....A J. Van Vorhes. J. J. Noah.

The candidates for Congress are: Republican.
Ist District......C. Aldrich
Ild District......Wm. Wondom.

-The following letter from Henry S. Randall, of this State, appears in The New-Orleans Courier:

"Coetland Village, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1860.

"Dear Sir: Our State Committee are negotiating with the friends of Douglas for a 'fusion.' They write me that they are 'recounseling with our friends at Washington. at Washington. I de-clare to you frankly at the outset, that I would much prefer that no fusion take place. In the first place, it seems to me to let us down from the moral dignity of our position. It proclaims that our divorce from the gamblers who buy and sell and swap and it le and overturn National Conventions, is not a vincule matrimoni but simply a temporary 'sep-uation'; that by-snd-by we shall again cuddle under the same dirty bed clothes. This is not the way to mid up a sound, and below. the same dirty bed clothes. This is not the way to build up a sound, and honest, and, above all, a perma-nent party. If we begin with a trade we shall soon end in a trade.

In a trade.
Secondly, I dont believe the fusion would do any good. The Old-Line Whigs and the Americans gave ortion of our State candidates their entire support in the Fall election of 1859, while we were acting all together in the honey-moon ardor of a recent 'Union.' The candidates supported by the Old-Line Whigs and Americans were elected, with one exception, by mere nominal majorities. Now, every indication goes to show that these allies have lost at least one-third, and probably one-half of the strength they commanded in 1859. I do not know of one prominent man of that stamp in my vicinity who supports the Bell Douglas fusion, or who will support it if we make ourselves the third party to it. It is a moderate computation to say that the Americans &c., will lose 10,000 of the

say that the Americans acc, with two years are votes they cast in 1850, and every one of these votes will go for Lincoln.

"As, when united ourselves, and aided by the Americans we barely matched the Republicans, it follows that the defection of 10,000 Americans to Lincoln that the defection of 10,000 Americans to Lincoln. would put us in a minori y of 20,000. I grant that there is to be some defection in the Republican ranksand so there will be in our own. If we should set town the Republican defection and adhesion to us at

Republican to be the truly conservative party new, and requence of that alliance. There are multitudes of rule or ruin Douglas men in this State who will do nothing which tends to give Breskinridge will do nothing with the do give breaking a better chance of encoses than Donglas. If Breckinridge succeeds they are politically annihilated. If
Lincoln encoseds they start even with us in the race
of 1864. They, therefore, would infinitely prefer the
success of Lincoln. There are also multitudes of
Br-ckinridge men in this State who would sooner be dragged anunder by wild horses than vote for Douglas, when they regard as unsound, both personally and politically. Then, there is a branch of the foreign vote likely to come to us since Donglas has united with the Krow Nothings, but which would leave us if we also unite with the Know Nothings. The tripled fusion would, I am inclined to think, cost the parties to the contract a number of thousand votes; at all events, enough to render our defeat as certain as the coming enough to render our defeat as certain as the coming

ction day.

Enthusiass won't stay at a red heat during a long train of protocols and conferences. The very fact of negotiating for a remaion goes to show plain, reasoning, and earnest men, that the original disunion was not so and earnest men, that the original disunion was not so necessary, after all. If we can again come together, if there is no insuperable bar of principle, why couldn't we stay together and save all this trouble, is the very natural inquiry. Squabbles so read-ly adjusted by traffic look vastly, to common men, like lawyers' equabbles in court, the paid-for wrath, which is as harmless and Pickwickian as the souring doves. And thus the moral strength and high zeal of a good cause are frittered away.

are frittered away.

"When we met at the State Convention, we were in earrest. The old Gallic legions were there, the scarred and stern soldiers of a thousand fights. We trampled on the last rag of regularity, so far as the State organical control of the state of t on the last rig of repaired. We crossed the Rubicon. Our columns were arrayed for battle, and looked to see the signal. Bah! They saw a little white flag crossing and recrossing between us and our foes. And this has been kept up until cowards have had time to look for a constant of the been kept up until toe ardor of our bravest has chilled! For, why should they strike gallantly against those who may t-morrow be allies, and who, though alries, will not forget the present blow? For God's sake let this be ended. Let us at once have open war or honorable peace."

-We translate the following extracts from one of Mr. Ottendorfer's editorials in the Staats Zeitung : "The defeat of the Republican Party, it is said, is the principal object of all the friends of the Union, and to the attainment of this end every means should be re-

sorted to and all interests and prospects sacrificed. But conceding the justice of this proposition, still there remains a question whether fusion is the best way of accomplishing this result, and-should it be so-whether the result can be permanently secured.

"We doubt the ability of fusion to do either the one thing or the other; we believe that by this means the end will not be reached, and that even if it were possible that it should be, the great result would not be effectually accomplished. We doubt, in the first place, whether, notwithstanding all the repugnance which the conservative portion of the na ion feel towards the Republican Party, it would be possible to prevail upon the majority of a nation of forty millions of people to confide the determination of their future to a coalition which has given no gnarantees scarcely even any indications, of the policy which it would pursue, and whose only guiding star is hatred to political oppo-We doubt, in the second place, even should the defeat of Lincoln be secured through such a coalition, whether the administration which would obtain office by this means would not, by its weakness and imbecil ity, centricute more to the building up and strengthening of the Republican Party during its period of office than even the election of Lincola itself.

" Our political history will not close with the Presidential election before us; the relation between causes and effects will still remain, and a political combination which is based upon a negation always must and always will, although it may by a concurrence of favoring circumstances gain a temperary triumph, have a very short and very pitiful existence, even though it be called into life and carriedon by the purest patriotism.

-On the 28th ult., the ladies of Camillus, N. Y., presented to the Wide-Awake Club of that place a ceantiful banner. The presentation was a companied with a charming speech from Mrs. Pickard, to which Mr. E. R. Harmon replied. -On Saturday evening the ladies of Belgium,

through Mrs. Thomas Potter, presented to the local Wide-Awakes a transparency and banner. -In the Hd Assembly District of Eric County the Hop. Victor M. Rice has been nominated for the As-

sembly.

-On Saturday morning, Carl Schurz, in passing through Toledo. Ohio, on his way to Pennsylvania, was detained a few hours by an accident to the cars As soon as this became known, the people determined to hold a Republi an meeting, and, although the notice had only an hour to circulate thousands of enthusissic men gathered at the "Middle Ground." Mr Schilez spoke in his best manner for an hour, leaving the stand for the cars which took him on his way.

-Mr. Seward, arriving at St. Louis on Saturday,

mede from the balcony of Barnum's Hotel the following remarks: He said that he had not come to see St. Louis the people of Missouri, but to see Kansa, which was entitled to his gratitude and respect. Missouri could take care of herself; she did not care for Republican principles, but warred with them sitogether. If forty years ago Missouri had chosen to be a free State of years ago Miscouri had chosen to be a free State, she would now have four millions of people instead of one million. He was a plain-spoken man, and here was talking treason in the streets of St. Lovis. He could not talk anything else if he talked as an hones man, but he found himself out of place here. [A voice of the state of t "You're at home. I Here, said he, are the people of Mirrouri, who ask me to make a speech, and at the same time there are law as to what kind of speech I may make. The first duty that you once to your city and yourselves is to repeat and abrogate every law on your statute book that prohibits a mon from saying what he honest sudement and rentment and heart what his honest judgment and sentiment and heart tell him is the truth. [Mingled surprise and appro-bation on the part of the crowd] Though I have said there hard things about the State of Missouri, I have no hard sentiments about it or St. Louis, for I have great faith and hope—nay, absolute trust—in Provi dence. What Missouri wants is courage, resolution dence. What Missouri wants is courage, remained, spirit, manhood—not consenting to take only that privilege of speech that slaveholders allow, but insisting on complete freedom of speech. But I have full trust that it will all come right in the end—that in ten years you will double your population, and that in liften or twenty years you will have four millions of people. To secure that you have but to lit every man who comes here, from whatever State or nation, speak out what he believes will promote the welfare and interests of mankind. What surpriced me in Kausas was to see the vast improvements made there within six years, with so little wealth or strength among her peoyears, with so hate weath or strength among the per-ple; and what surprised me in Missouri was that with such a vast territory and such great resources there was so little of population improvement and strength to be found. [Faint manifestations of approval.] I ought not, perhaps, to talk these things to you. I should ought not, perhaps, to talk these things to you. I should have begun at the other end of the story, though a cit zen of any other State has as much aberty here as the citizens of Missouri; but he has less liberty than I like. I want more than you have. I want to speak what I think, instead of what a Missourian thinks. I think you are in a fair way of shaming your Government into an enlightened position. You are in the way of being Germanized into it. I would much rather you had you into it by heing Americanized instead of Gerhad got into it by being Americanized instead of Ger-manized; but it is better to come to it through that way than not to come to it all. It was through the Germans Germanizing Great Britain that Magna Charta was obtained, and that that great charter of English liberty came to be the charter of the liberties of the sons of England throughout the whole world.
Whatever lies in a y power to do to bring into success ful and practical operation the great principle that this government is a government for free men and not for slavers or slaveholders, and that this country is to be the home of the exile from every land, I shall do as you are going to do, by supporting Abraham Lincoln for President and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President."

The following is Mr. Seward's speech at Springfield

" I am happy to express, on behalf of the party with whom I am traveling, our gratitude and acknowledgments for this kind and generous reception at the home of your distinguished follow-citizen, our excellent and honored candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the United States. If there is in anylpart of the country a deeper interest felt in his election than there is in any other part it must of course be here, where he has lived a life of usefulness; where he is surrounded by the companions of his labors and of his public services. We are happy to report to you, although we have trav eled over a large part of the country, we have frave-eled over a large part of the country, we have found no doubtful States. [Applanes.] You would naturally expect that I should say something about the temper and disposition of the State of New York. The State of New-York will give a generous and cheerful and effective support to your neighbor, Abraham Liacoln. I have heard about combination and coalitions there,

and I have been urged from the beginning to abandon this journey and turn back on my footsteps. Whenever I half find any reason to suspect that the majority which the State of New York will give for the Republican candidate will be less than sixty thousand [cheers]. I may do so. The State of New York never failenever finches. She has been committed from the beginning, as she will be to the end under all circumstance, to the great priciples of the Republican party. She voted to establish this a land of Freedom for you in 1787. She sustained the ordinance of '87 till you in 1787 She sustained the ordinance of '87 till you were able to take care of yourselves. Among the first acts of her Government she abolished Slavery for her of condition or qualification in this great prictiple, and she never will. She will sustain your distinguished neighbor, because she knows that he is true to his great principle; and when she has helped to elect him, by giving as large a majority as can be given by any great principle; and when she has nelped to elect him, by giving as large a majority as can be given by any h-li-down other S stee, then you will find that she will gak less exact less from him, and support him more faithfully, than any other State can do. That is the way ste did with John Quincy Adams, that is the way she greated Car. To her out that is the way she sustained Ger. Taylor, and that is the way she will sustain Ger. Lincoln." [Loud cheers]

-The Republicans of Ulster County had an enthuejastic meeting at Elmore's Corner, on Saturday evening, Sept. 29. There was in attendance about 350 Wide-Awakes from Kingston and Rondout. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. George T. Pierre. Wm. W. Hegeman, eeq., of New-York, and the Hon. Butler G. Noble of Wisconsin, were the speakers. A correspondent writes us that though this county has heretofore given a large majority for the American ticket, it is now admitted that not less than 70 per cent of the voters of that party will go for Lincoin and Hamlin. Surely, the People are "wide-

-E. S. Cleveland of Connecticut will advocate the Republican cause in the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, and Centre, Pennsylvania, from October 3 to the 10th. Mr. C. is a young man of D mocratic antecedente, having left the Democratic organization on the Lacompton izene in 1858, since which time he has been an active worker in the Republican party in Con-

-The Republicans of Lodi, Bergen Co., N. J., held quite a large meeting on the evening of the 1st inst. The Hon. J. A. Briggs of Ohio delivered an eloquent and forcible Republican campaign address, in the Reading Room of the Lodi Institute. The "Lodi Gle Club" sang several excellent campaign rongs. The "Lodi Wide-Awake Brigade" turned out in uniform, with their lamps and music, and there were many respectable Democrats present. The meeting cannot but be productive of good, and we hope will add some hitherto Demecratic voters to the Republican ranks.

- H. B. Northup, President of the American State Council, is going for Liccoln and Hamlin, and will give his reasons for so doing in a speech at Kingsbury, Washington county, in a day or two.

-Charles Hindman, of Port Plains, New York, one of the charter members, and an active worker in the setting up of various American clubs, has written a letter to the Albany Evening Journal in which he announces his determination to abandon the party which recently attempted to fuse with their opponents, and to work for Lincoln and Hamlin.

- The Albany Evening Journal of the 28th instant says that the Hon. James O. Putnam and Roswell Hart, esq., are to address the meeting at Albion under the fellowing call, to which the names of over two hundred voters are appended:

"The under igned, supporters of Fillmere and Don-elsen in 1856, and who have been identified with the American party, having witnessed the frequent at-tempts of a me self-constituted leaders to merge that organization into the Democratic party to the sa of every principle we have ever cherished have de d that the best and only alternative left us in this Presidential election is to support Lincoln and Hamiin who best represent our sentiments upon the great and controlling questions of the contest. And we appeal to all who acted with us in 1856 o coopers o ne in the election of these statesmen and pure pawith the in the election of these sections and parts particles, and to meet with meat a public meeting, to be he'd at Albion, on Friday evening, the 28th of Sept.,

-The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette says of the Republic in meeting held tuere on Thursday evening:

public in meeting held tage on Thursday eventng:

"Y-sterday morning opened very cheerlessly. A
cold, drizzlieg rain was falling, and the prospect was
everything but encouraging. But between 9 and 10
o'clock, the rain held up, and the country delegations
begen to pour it in almost endless streams, and it then
became apparent that the people of city and country
were turning out en masse to the Convention. And so
it turned out. Despite the cold, cloudy day, and the
general maximess of the weather, the display was the
urandest ever witnessed here, if not the grandest ever randest ever witnessed here, if not the grandest ever vitnessed anywhere. We have never seen any ske it. We saw the great displays of 1840 and both of which were, in their time, no precedented; but this display evertopped both. Mr. Wads of Ohio, who has attended many enthusiastic popular gather-ings, rays it exceeded all he ever before saw, and this was the general testimony of all the gentlemen from abroad who were present. It was not only a success twas a triumph—a most magnificent, as well as an unprecedented display. The scene on the ground was truly beautiful. The whole of the vast area of the West Common, stretching from Seminary Hill to the outer depot, was literally alive with people. The immense crowds around the four speaking stands did not seem to leasen the magnitude of the great mass, which could not be resoled by the human voice from the could not be reached by the human voice from the places appointed for speaking. There were tens of thousands on the ground who could not get near the

-The following local Republican nominations have leen made: Saratoga County-For County Clerk, Jas. W.

Hort n; County Treasurer, Henry A. Mann; Super-interest of Poor, David Rowley; Justice of Sessions, Senera Duel. Seneca Duel.

St. Lawrence County—Assembly, Dist. I., Charles
Richardson; H., Edwin A. Merri i; School Commissioners, Dist. I., Martin L. Langalin; H., Calvin C.

Dutchess County-County Treasurer, John F. Hull C. roners. Thomas J. Barton. Ado'phas Vandowater; School Commissioners, Dist. L. Augustus A. Brush, H., Chas. J. Howland; Assembly, District L., John B. Dutcher; H., Samuel J. Farnum; Justice of Sessions,

Butcher; H., Satulet J. Firmin; Justice of Sessions, Bar-holomew Griffin.

Madison County—Assembly Dist. I., O. B. Lord, Nagara County—Assembly, Dist. I., Heary P. Smith: H., Oliver P. Scovell: School Commissioners, Dist. I., Otheriel L. Welton; H., Joel Baker Allegany County—Treasurer, Daniel D. Gardiner; Superintendent of Poor, W. B. Clark; Justice of Ses-

stons, — Kilburry.

Essex County—Assembly, Martin Finch; County
Juige, Robert S. Hale; County Clork, William E.
Calkins; County Tressurer, Charles N. Williams; Jostice of Sessions, Levi Higby; Coroners, James W.

Stele, Albert Kidder; School Commissioners, Dist. I.,
Frank M. Hopkine; H., Chauncey Fenton.
Contangua County—Assembly, Dist. I., Henry A.
Prendergnat: Treasurer, Wm. Leet.
Chenanga County—Assembly, Dist. H., S. E. Lewis,
Herkimer County—Assembly, Dist. I., John Markell; H., Josiah Shall; Treasurer, Allen W. E. ston. Jefferson County—Assembly, Dist. I., David Montague; H., David J. Wager; III., Harvey Bailey.
Oncida County—Assembly, Dist. I., James McQuade; H., Levi I. Marshall; HI., Geo. H. Caamplin: IV., William Lewis.

Disco: II., Devi I. Marshan, III., Goo. II. Champ-in: IV., William Lewis.

Orleans County—Assembly, Gideon Randall; Treasurer, J. M. Cornell.

Tompkins County—Assembly, Jerem'h W. Dwight;
Trausurer, Wesley Hooker.

Washengton County—Assembly, Dist. II., N. M.

RICHMOND COUNTY NOMINATIONS,-The Republicens of Richmond County have made the following nomications: For Assembly, Minthorne Tompkins; County Teasurer, Edward Blake; School Commissioner, Henry M. Boebm; Superintendent of the Poor William Journesy; Coroner, M. W. Corbitt; Justices of Sessions, Simon Haughwout and John B. Hillyer. -The London Spectator thus discusses the great

messure of certain Southern statesmen:

"It is obvious that such a dissolution of the Union a that proposed by the fire-esters would bring about con-sequences little dresmed of in the South. We believe that in six months Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland would not be able to hold a single slave without a stand-ing army to enforce the domes in institution. In fact, the South would be under the double necessity of keep be south would be about the deceased of accepting up one army to guard its frontiers, and another to hold its black people in subjugation. This military obligation would obviously involve a heavy taxing, to say nothing of the loses occasioned by social disturbance. With free trade abruptly introduced at the exance. With free trade acrupity introduced at the expense of customs, with large naval and military burdens
to bear; with the living machines of industry in a state
of continuacy; with contracted conneils—for there are
still supporters of genuine Republican principles in the
South—with 'the British Aliiance' proving the Indicrous fallacy that it must be, the people of the Southern
States are likely to find the experiment proposed for

their smeasures by Mesers. Keitt, Yancev and Harrand peinfully seprefiable, and productive only of YORK ON THE SLAVE TRADE. direct is that no one can fore ell or measure. So obvious, indeed, are the frightful tendencies of the policy now proclaimed openly in the market-place, that we have little fear of us being carried out. The folly is

- On Friday evening the German Republicans of Usies turned out in larg + numbers and were addressed by Adolph Nolte, of Rochester, with great power.

PERSONAL

-Paul Morphy and Louis Paulsen, the noted chess players, are in town, and will probably remain here during be coming week. On Friday evening they were both at the rooms of the Chess Club in the Uni venity building, but did not play together. Mr. Morpby played with Mr. James Thompson, and beat bim two games at the odds of a knight, Mr. Paulsen had a partie with Mr. Lichtenbein, whom he beat. A contest between Merses. Morphy and Paulsen is spoken of, but a point of eviquette may keep them apart. The former sent's man since his European success has declined playing with any person in this country unless at the edds of a jawn and move; these odds Mr. Pauleen may not accept, but should be do so, a most interesting centest may be anticipated. Mr. Paul en will also pobally give an exhibition of his wonderful bis diold playing, and if he does so, will play ten games at a time.

-Mrs Margaret Lewis Livingston, the daughter of Morgan Lewis, formerly Governor of New-York, au officer in the war of the Revolution, and a Major-Gen eral in the war of 1812, and also the granddaughter of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, hos just died, at the age of 80 years.

-The traditional morning dress of Georgia is a straw hat and a pair of spure. They refine even upon that in Ciccincati, where, according to the correspondent of a morning paper, full evening dress is a white cravat. The Prince of Wales appeared in this charming and simple costume at the ball in that city, and was more ron after then usual. We don't wender.

-Mirs Frederika Bremer has been residing at Athens for several months, and is soon to give to the world her impressions of the country.

-The Count of Aquila, uncle of the ex-King of Naples, has purchased a mansion in Paris for \$300,000. His wife is a Brazilian princess, and prodigiously rich. -Mr. Lowe's balloon has finally collapsed, under

circum starces which show that if the aeropant had left the earth with his machine he would have come to a speedy and terrible death. The Philadelphia North American savs: "Before dark, on Friday evening, the inflation be-

gen. The work was successfully continued all through the night. By 5 o'clock on Saturday morning the in-flation was considered complete. The basket and boat were attached, everything packed, and the passengers in their places; as the balloon was being let up from the ground by large cables, which were just about being cut loose, she lost buoyancy, and allowed the boat to descend until it touched the ground. Ballast was then thrown out until she rose to the length of to was then thrown out unit and rose to the religion of ropes, when the same thing sgain occurred. It was now evident that she was rapidly losing gas and an examination showed several large slits near the crown through which the gas was escaping. In a minute or two the whole crown burst out of the balloon, many disconnected pieces of material going through the net-ting, and the whole machine settled with a crash to ting, and the whole machine settled with a crash to the ground at precisely 61 o clock. Careful examina-tion of the material of the upper portion of the balloon showed it to be much d-teriorated in texture since the first trial, a partial routing of the fiber being caused by exposure to the weather and much handing. There were not many spectators present, as the affair was kept as secret as possible but nearly every one present carried away a piece of the canvas as a memento of the occurrence. Before a third experiment can be made a new balloon must be constructed. The amount of cannew balloop must be constructed. The amount of can-vas required for such a machine is very large, involv-ing a consumption of cloth by the bale, and the profes-sor, laving long since exhausted his own means, may have difficulty in finding persons willing or able again to back him ab initio. -The following sketch of a visit to the studio of

Frèce is from The Crayon :

"By the way, speaking episodically, for it is one of the events of my life, I went down to Ecouen, the other day, to visit Ed. Frère fils. E. F. père being other day, to visit Ed. Frère fils. E. F. père being out of town. And such a treat! The pleasure of such days I don't expect to experience often in life. We found young Frère at home, who 'showed up' his faiber e studio and sketches in a way that would have made your heart leap, could you have seen the 'didos' he cut up. I never saw a youth so brimming over with life. All who have seen him call him an incarnation of the cut up. I have seen him call him an incarnation of the cut up. I have seen him call him an incarnation of the cut up. tion of minicry and jollity. He has been a pupil of Coutare's for three or four years, and paints a very good picture. But the studio of E. F. pere-I am neglecting that. Now that I have come back to it, I cannot do its coziness justice. It is a large, square room, hung with old uspestry, and completely niled with little outdoos and indoor studies from nature. (How I did covet some of them! but he never parts with little outdoor and indoor that he never parts (How I did covet some of them! but he never parts with them.) There was a very large square rog on the middle of the floor, on which stood five of six easels supporting pictures in progress by himself and E. F. fils.

These were in almost every stage of progress, and it was interesting to me to see his manner of working. So careful! It takes him nearly two days to make the drawing for one of those small works on the panel from the original sketch; every fold in the drapery is modeled up as carefully as the features, when he then car ies his easel to the cottage or wherever else it. may be, and fittakes up everything directly from the object. And a hard worker he is—at it early in the merning and late in the afternoon. He has well earned his 'decration.' After a good, thorough, realizing look at the many beautiful things in the atelier, we took a strol about the village, which was a new and took a stroll about the village, which was a new and interesting revelation to me, and a fitting accompaniment to the visit at the studio. We went into many of the cottages and talked—that is, my friend did—with the subjects of many pictures that I have seen by Frère. Just bink of recing the originals of all those charving interiors that we have enjoyed so much together? There are subjects for pictures at every turn. The ople are keps down to picture queness, and are not lowed to get new fangled notions into their heads. Every one is brought up to pose for Frère, and they like it. Every bit of furniture is beautiful for art purposes. Then the old dorrways, s airways, garrets, windows, stover—'my Goddy!' as Lamb says, it is enough to make one jubilant to look at them! Well, all you can do is to come to Paris at once—don't put

-The wife of the Austrian General Envetten, wh committed suicide upon the discovery of his gigamic frauds during the late Italian war, was lately sentenced to three years' hard labor her extravagant habits having encouraged her husband in his acts of depredation. In consideration of her children, her sentence was commuted to three months' imprisonment, and the giddy Baroness is now serving out the punishment meted out to her for her reckless conduct.

it off too long—and go, with me to Ecouen; I was fairly wild with its rustic beauty. There is a magnificent chateau there, but oh, the cottages for me!"

ROBBING FARMERS .- A correspondent writes from Platteville, Ulster County, N. Y., that some rascals are traversing the State, swindling the farmers, pretending to sell a new kind of churn, and rights for the same. By certain representations and promises, they have obtained a large amount of money and notes such notes to be left with a pretended agent in each town, to whom churns are to be sent. The notes thus obtained, they sell the first opportunity, and move on quickly. They have operated pretty largely in this town and the adjoining ones. He asks THE TRIBUNE to caution people about this new phase of robbery.

ILLINOIS STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY .- This use ful volume, the proposed publication of which we noticed some time ago, is before us. It gives a careful and full classification of the business men of the S are of Illinois, first alphabetically according to individual names, and second, according to the various trades and callings. It contains beside a list of Post-Offices Banks, Insurance Offices, churches, benevolent and other societies, newspapers, railroads, and a variety of other useful information. So complete a Directory is invaluable to all who have business relations with that State. Mr. John C. W. Bailey, one of the proprietors, is here with the book for sale, and may be reached by a note through the Post-Office.

POST-OFFICE DISCONTINUED.-The Post-Office at Moringville, N. Y., has been discontinued. Letters and papers formerly addressed there should now be sent to White Plains.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribung.

Siz: On the 15th of December, 1856, Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee introduced the following resolution in the

House of Representatives: "Resolved. That this House of Representatives regard all seg-gestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revisal of the African Slave-Tasde, as shocking to the mall a biliments of the collishered portion of mankind; and that any action on the part of Congress consiving at, or legislating that borrid and inhuman traffic would justly subject the Gov-ernment and ritin as of the United States to the reproach and excention of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world."

The above resolution was adopted by Yeas 152, Nays 57. The only Northern vote cast against the resolution was Tom Florence of Pennsylvania. What Tom's religious sentimen's are I am unable to say. If his vo'e is a fair criterion to judge by, he would not have been out of place in the late Episcopal Convention of New-York State. Is it jossible the Episcopal Church dares not con-

lemn the African slave-trade-dares not to condema what the politicians in Congress, by a vote of three to what the politicians in Congress, by a vote of three to one, have condemned "as shocking to the moral senti"ments of the enlightened portion of markind," and
"the reproach and execution of all civilized and Chris"tian people throughout the world." It is admitted
that "the Coast of Africa is lined with slavers, who
"are generally from New-York City." And the Episcopal Church of New-York State, by the vote of its
recent Diocesan Convention, has declared it has no
voice to condemn "the horrid and inhuman traffit."

Your Mayor Wood recently declared that "Commence ruled the world." Does it also rule our Christianity? Has it come to this, that what the laws of our
land or nominates as piracy and punishable with death,
a Christin educal dates no to condemn?

Will you, Mr. Editor, please give to us Episcopalians,

Will you. Mr Editor, please give to us Episcopalians, who are indisposed by silence to assent to the reopening of the African above trade, the names of the clergy and lairy who voted upon the resolution offered recently in the Episcopal Convention of New-York State condemning it, and how each voted. I am confident by so doing you will enfer a great favor to many thousand Epi copalians, who are unwilling to permit the captain of a slaver starcing on his deck to say, "Your church of a slaver starcing on his deak to say, "Your churc refused to condemn my business," and oblige A PENNSYLVANIA EPISCOPALIAN. Honordale, Pa., Oct. 1, 1860.

We prefer not to print the names required. The vote to lay on the table was so nearly unanimous that the Yeas and Nays possess little interest.—Ed.]

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.

From Our Own Reporter. ELMIRA, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860. This is the opening day of the grand exhibition of the products of the industry of the State of New-York, or rather that portion of the State convenient to the locality where the annual fairs of the State Agricultural Society are held, and which they bring out for the admiration of the crowds who always attend upon

the occasion, making them real harvest-home holidays. The prospects never were more favorable for an exhibition worthy of the name, and if the weather proves favorable through the week, I have full confidence that this fair will be as successful, in a pecuniary point of view, as the first fair held in this wide-awake town; for no pains have been spared to make it succeesful. The grounds selected are of the very first order, upon a dry soil, not likely to become saturated with water

a dry soil, not likely to become saturated with water so as to be unpleasantly maddy in moderately-rainy weather. Nor is the ground likely to become dusty, as it is covered with a good turf.

The buildings are equal, if not superior to those of any former year, and consist of a Floral Hall, 24 by 170 feet, Domestic Hall, 24 by 150 feet, Mechanics' Hall, 24 by 170 feet, all substantially built, and with all needed appurtensuces. There is a Dairy Hall, a Vegetable Hall a Poultry Hall, each 24 by 190 feet.

The articles in these are not all arranged, but the entries are tumerous, and the busy scene in each gives evidence that all will be well filled with as great a variety, and, in some departments, of greater excel-

variety, and, in some departments, of greater excel-lence, than ever before.

There are 250 horse stalls, well made, with doors, and the Suprintendent assured me that all will be occupied. And so will the 300 stalls for neat cattle, and the 300 pens for sheep and swire. In fact the most of these suells and pens were filled yesterday, and the occupants of others have been coming in all the morn-ing. The quality of the stock will be highly creditaequal at least to any of the former shows perhaps, at Altacy last Fall, when there was an un-usually large and fine collection of Durhams. Two-commodions wings have been arranged in which to exhibit cattle, and in which the various classes will be shown separately; and finally, all the prize animals will be paraded with their prize ribbons and flags.

will be paraded with their prize ribbons and flags.

There is a good rack with sews for spectators,
where the horses will be exhibited to show their good qualities: but the track is not well suited for fast text ters. They will find ample accommodations on the race-course near by.

A large space adjoining Mechanics' Hall has been set apart for the exhibition of agricultural implements, and

this spot will be ore where as much valuable informs. tion can be gained as in any department of the exhibi-There is an ergine of ample power to drive all the

it looks in actual operation. Such machinery is abundant.
The President, Secretary, Superintendent, and their clerks and aids are all provided with comfortable quarters, and I write in a room specially allotted to "the

Of course there is no crowd to-day-that never comes till the second and third days-but the indications are very promising that it will be here upon all the days after to-day, upon which the Fair remains open, and I trust that the people will all be instructed as well as amused and interested.

I shall be able to give more definite information about the articles exhibited, as the Fair progresses.

[By Telegraph]

[By Tel-graph] ELMIRA, Tuesday, Oct. 2, p. m., 1860. Entries have been made comprising, as near as I can ascertain, the following numbers of animals:

Horses, mules, etc., 216; Durham cattle, 30; Devou cattle, 27; Ayrahire cattle, 47; Hereford cattle, 3; Alderney cattle, 71; all other sorts, 125; Sheep of all breds, 250; Swine and Poultry, number of entries, 108.

Number of entries in the fruit and floral department. 195; number of entries in mechanics' hall, 150; num-ber of entries in domestic hall, 197; number of entries dairy ball, 242; number of entries in vegetable ball, 241; number of entries in the department of agricul tural implements, 118.

tural implements, 118.

Something may be judged by the above about the magnitude of the present exhibition.

As customary, on the opening day of the fair, the attendance has been confined to exhibitors and committeemen, the gates not being opened for the public.

The weather has been alternately foggy, clear, and howery. It is now fine and cool. The number of strangers arriving to day has been large.
The total number of entries of all sorts is over s. R.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE HORTICUL-TURAL SHOW.

[Fifth Article].

In certain seasons of the year the dense forests of those countries of Asia, Africa, and America, which lie in the torrid zone are filled by a powerful fragrance which sometimes at a great distance betokens the presence of a curious family of plants. Just after the season of rain has commenced, these wondrous productions of the vegetable world, recovering from their long rest through the Sammer drouths, unfold their glories one by one, and when in full bloom load the sylvan a mosphere with odors. The spley breezes which " blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle," are no doubt in part perfomed by their breath, a breath, which, considering the remantic uncertainty which shrouds their origin and growth, the superstitious natives think is borne from celestial countries. The flowers of the various families of these plants mimic the odors of the new-mown bay, wall-flowers, violets, pomatum, aunisreed, and angelica, of noyau, cinnamon, allspice, citron, musk, and honey. Some of the most fragrant yield their perfume only in the day-time, while others, like the Epidendron nocturnum and Brassavola nodesa, was e their sweetness on the midnight air.

Their brilliant colors and graceful or grotesqua shapes render them as peculiarly attractive to the eye, as their fragrance is pleasing to the sense of smell, while from the fact that unlike all other plants which have yet been discovered, they need no soil to grow upon, their s a shade of mystery and romance thrown about them which easily explains the reverence in which they are held in the countries where they grow. These plants are known to botanists as orchidacese, and to common people as crehids, or air plants. Hanging over the basin in which the royal Victoria Regia floats in her